

THEY ATTACKED GENERAL MILES

Amendment Is Adopted
to Cut Down His
Salary

THE HUMOR OF JOHN S. WILLIAMS

Army and Navy Expenditures
Severely Criticized—Few Re-
marks Concerning W. D.
Crum and a Suggestion.
Severe Attack on Wall
Street Methods.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.—The appointment of Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles as Inspector-General of the State of Massachusetts, overshadowed all other questions in the discussion of the army appropriation bill in the House of Representatives to-day. The debate had proceeded leisurely until Mr. Hull, in charge of the bill, offered an amendment providing that retired officers above the grade of major should not receive the full pay of their grade when assigned to duty with the militia of the several States.

Several members declared that the amendment was directed especially at General Miles, but Mr. Hull insisted that he had no such thought in mind, and argued that the "benefit" results were obtained from officers of the lower grades. He asserted that not until the law was passed, allowing increased pay for officers assigned to the militia, did retired officers of the higher grades apply for the appointments. To show it was such increased pay and not patriotism which prompted them, and he characterized their conduct as unseemly.

This statement roused Mr. Cockran, of New York, who declared that it was a ploy penalizing superior officers. He then proceeded to attack inferior officers. After a lively debate, the amendment was adopted.

John Sharp Williams.

Mr. Williams (Mississippi) was outspoken in the statement that the motive behind the amendment was an attack on General Nelson A. Miles, Inspector-General of Massachusetts, who is extremely popular in high circles in the Republican party.

"It was," he said, "a new thing for the Republicans to slight the heroes of the nation and push its favorites to the front."

"It had not been long," he said, "since the country witnessed the manner in which Admiral Schley was treated, and they in which General Miles was snubbed in public, for what reason was not known. But," he said, "and laughter and applause, 'don't snub him in his new State militia uniform. Don't take that away from him in this time of his life.'"

Expenditures Criticized.

Several members severely criticized army and navy expenditures, and Mr. Prince called attention to the large retainer list, which included 223 brigadier-generals, who, he said, could not have been retired by operation of law, though he disclaimed any intention of charging any maladministration of the law.

Mr. Slayden then attacked the idea of economy as practiced by the Republicans, and cited the customs office at Beaufort, S. C., where, he said, it cost \$1,600 to collect \$1.55 by two officers, and at York, Maine, \$233 to collect \$2.50 by one officer. He suggested that it might be better to abolish the Beaufort office and give it to W. D. Crum, with the revenues of the office as his compensation, "as it seems," he said, "he won't be happy unless he has a customs office."

Price of Cotton.

During the debate on the army appropriation bill in the House, Mr. Johnson (South Carolina) made a short speech on the cotton question. He called attention to what he said was a systematic effort, unfortunately successful, to bear down the price of cotton, and asserted that there was no justification for such a brutal campaign of deception and misrepresentation.

"I know," he said, "there are some kid-glove gentry in New York who are not known as a cotton patch from a pea patch, who are undertaking to tell the world that the Southern farmer can make cotton at four and a half cents."

If he had the power, he said, he would have every man in New York who is not known as a cotton patch from a pea patch, who are undertaking to tell the world that the Southern farmer can make cotton at four and a half cents, go down, and with his own naked hands, pull the bell cord of a mule and make cotton at that price.

Enemies of the South.

Mr. Douglass (New York) interjected the remark that most of the men speculating on the New York Cotton Exchange were Southern men, which caused Mr. Johnson to declare that whether they were Southern men or not, they were enemies of the Southern people and of good morals everywhere. The people of the South were holding cotton which they had no more idea of parting with at the present price than the owners of United States bonds had of selling them at twenty-five cents on the dollar. He predicted that before September 1, 1905, thousands of spindles in the United States and abroad would be idle because of their inability to get cotton to spin.

Mr. Johnson argued that it would be perfectly right for the Southern cotton growers to agree among themselves to a reduction of the cotton crop to the extent of fifty per cent.

DAY IN THE SENATE.

Attention Divided Between Statehood and Government Ownership

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.—The attention of the Senate was today divided between the statehood question and the question of governmental regulation of railroads. Mr. Newlands made a formal speech on the railroad subject, and at its close was engaged in a spirited controversy over the points involved

My Offer to Kidney Sufferers

I will give you a full dollar's worth of my remedy free to try without cost or deposit or promise to pay.

I could not make this offer—a full dollar's worth free—if mine were an ordinary kidney remedy. It is not. It treats not the kidneys themselves, but the nerves that control them. The cause of kidney trouble lies ALWAYS in these nerves. The only way to cure kidney trouble is by strengthening and vitalizing and restoring these kidney nerves. That is exactly what my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—does. Therefore I can make this offer with the certain knowledge that every kidney sufferer who makes this trial will be helped.

When I say "nerves," I do not mean the ordinary nerves of feeling, thought, action. I mean the automatic nerves, which night and day, unguided and unseen, control and actuate and operate every process of life. These are the master nerves. The kidneys are their slaves. Your mind cannot control them. Your will cannot sway them. Yet when they are strong, you are well; when they are not, you weaken and die.

I have written a book on the kidneys which will be sent to you free. This book explains fully and clearly how these tiny, tender "nerves" control not only the kidneys, but each of the other vital organs. I have made my offer that strangers to my remedy may know. It is not intended for the open market, but for those who are in need of no further evidence. But to those who have not heard, or hearing, may have delayed or doubted, I say "simply write me, and I will send you an order for which your druggist will hand you a full dollar's worth, and he will send the bill to me. There are no conditions—no requirements—simply write me to-day.

For a free order for Book 1 on Dyspepsia, a full dollar's worth of Book 2 on the Heart, or Book 3 on the Kidneys, write to Dr. Shoop, Box 238, Book 4 for Women, Racine, Wis., State Book 5 for Men, which book you want. Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

with Messrs. Spooner, Foraker and others.

All the amendments to the statehood bill, except that relating to liquor traffic in Indian Territory, were agreed to. Mr. Newlands addressed the Senate on his joint resolution providing for a commission to frame a national incorporation act for the construction and consolidation of railroads engaged in interstate commerce.

"The time has now come to ignore State lines as to the construction, operation and management of the interstate railroads of the country," he said. He held that because of the relations of railroads to interstate commerce and the jurisdiction of Congress over interstate commerce, Congress had a clear right to exempt interstate railroads incorporated under national legislation from all State or local taxation, and from the regulation of rates by such States. He advocated an increase of the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission, so as to authorize it to regulate rates.

Take 'Em Out of Politics.

"The only way to get the railroads out of politics," he concluded, "is to take away their interest in politics by making taxes a mathematic certainty, by providing for a fixed and just return upon their capital, and by uniting the control of their operations in a body of great character and dignity, such as I believe the Interstate Commerce Commission to be."

"Does the senator claim that the power to prohibit is comprised in the power to regulate?" asked Mr. Foraker, and Mr. Newlands said he thought so.

Mr. Spooner raised the point that it would be impossible by Federal enactment to regulate commerce in the States. "The power to regulate commerce among the States exists," he said, "but," he asked, "how will you spell out of that the power to regulate commerce in the States?"

Mr. Newlands replied that he did not contend that Congress had power to regulate things confined exclusively to any one State. He did contend, however, that when the government constructed a railroad no State had power to tax it out of existence.

Mr. Newlands was questioned by Messrs. Bacon, Spooner, Mallory and Platt, of Connecticut, regarding his proposition. In reply to a query by the latter, he said the government had the power to take possession of interstate commerce.

The prohibitory liquor clause in the statehood bill was opposed by Messrs. Gorman, Morgan and Mallory. The former called it a bad form of paternalism.

The bill making the restriction on the transportation of lottery tickets between the States applicable to transportation between the States and Territories was passed. Mr. Clay said that under the decisions of the courts, the existing law did not apply to traffic with the Territories. He expressed the opinion that the bill would effect a regulation of lottery tickets' traffic with the Philippines and Porto Rico.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

INDEPENDENTS COMPLAIN OF AMERICAN METHODS

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—A delegation, including John H. Johnson, W. J. Friedlander and S. H. Harris, prominent tobacco manufacturers, and the members of an anti-smoking committee, called on Attorney-General Moody and laid before him data gathered by the association tending to show the employment by the American Tobacco Company of methods claimed to be "in restraint of trade," and hence in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act. The practice of the company, it is said, is to conduct its business in attempts to prevent both jobbers and retailers from handling the goods of the so-called independent manufacturers.

An Opinion.

"A little learning may be a dangerous thing," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "but the man with a little learning is not so dangerous as the man who knows it all."—Yonkers Statesman.

HEALTH INSURANCE

The man who insures his life is wise for his family.

The man who insures his health is wise both for his family and himself.

You may insure health by guarding it. It is worth guarding.

At the first attack of disease, which generally approaches through the LIVER and manifests itself in innumerable ways TAKE

Tutt's Pills

And save your health.

MAKE A PLEA FOR THE EXPOSITION

General Lee and Others Appear Before the House Committee Again.

WOULD BENEFIT THE NATION

So Declares Ex-Governor in Discussing Project—To Have Shipyards Paid for Losses.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.—The subcommittee of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions held a hearing again this morning for the purpose of further considering the proposition to have an exposition under government auspices at Sewell's Point in 1907, in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown. Messrs. Robert S. Peabody and W. H. Manning, both of Boston, and members of the board of directors of the exposition company, appeared before the committee, and talked at length regarding what it was proposed to do, and the cost thereof. They estimate that the buildings will cost nearly three million, and that the cost of the electric railway, sewerage and other necessities, will bring the total cost up to somewhere in the neighborhood of five millions.

General Fitzhugh Lee, the president of the exposition company, made a short talk, setting forth the appropriateness of holding the exposition and claiming that it would be of great benefit to the Federal government as well as to the people of Virginia. He referred to the widespread interest that has been aroused in the project and asked that the committee consider favorably an exposition which would be for as worthy a cause as any ever held in the country.

It is evident that the subcommittee and the exposition people are contemplating a great international naval display in Hampton Roads, and military manoeuvres on land in connection with the celebration.

No action was taken by the committee. The project so far as Congress is concerned, is still in the hands of a subcommittee, instructed to prepare a plan and a suitable legislation for the position. This plan is practically completed and will be presented to the full committee within a few days.

To Pay the Shipyards.

Representative Lamb said to-day he would press at this session of Congress the bill introduced last year providing for the recompense of certain shipyards which constructed torpedo-boats for the government several years ago. The William R. Trigg Shipbuilding Company, of Richmond, is one of the claimants under the bill.

The construction of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers was a new undertaking when the vessels were built. The bids were not entirely intelligent, for it was impossible for the bidders to tell the cost with any great precision. In addition to this, the price of material advanced after the contracts were awarded.

The result of the combination was that the vessels were constructed at a loss. The claimants among whom are included various shipyards of the country, show in the bill that they only want to be paid what the vessels cost, and do not want any profit. Two Senators, Mr. Bacon and Mr. Foraker, have recommended that the claims be paid. Captain Lamb said to-day that he did not find the Committee on Claims so favorable this year as it was last to the passage of the bill. It will probably pass eventually.

Mr. A. W. Patterson and Mr. Fritz Slitering were here to-day for the purpose of seeing the officials of the Department of Commerce and Labor relative to the construction of a light vessel recently built by the Petersburg Iron Works for the government. It seems that the constructing firm incurred a penalty, which it is desired to have remitted, as the vessel was not a fault.

Senator Martin took the gentlemen to see the proper officials of the department. The matter will be settled one way or other later.

Charges It to Virginians.

One of the counsel for D. C. Edwards, the contestants in the Eleventh Kentucky District, bears the suggestive name of Allcorn. Judge Allcorn addressed the committee this morning and in the course of the session, stated that there was fear of bloodshed at the Middleburg convention at which the candidate was nominated. The town is close to the Virginia line.

"We were afraid the people from Virginia would come over and get drunk, and fight and kill people," he said. "Don't they kill people in Kentucky?" asked one of the committee.

"No, sir," replied the judge, "the Virginia people come over and get drunk, and do the killing."

"They make a good deal of whiskey in Kentucky, don't they judge," asked the member of the committee.

"I would rather not be led into a discussion of the whiskey question," said Judge Allcorn. "What I have said about drinking and killing is true."

THE GRAND LODGE.

Committee Directed to Select Site for Home for Infirm.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

RALPHIGH, N. C., Jan. 11.—The Grand Lodge of Masons to-night re-elected all grand officers for the ensuing year. Charles W. Brinkley, secretary of the Suffolk Light and Ice Company, and Miss Ava Philhower, daughter of J. B. Philhower, were named as the grand officers for the year.

The attendance was Miss Lillian Brinkley, Miss Ruth Marshall and Miss Minnie Macleary, bridesmaids; Dr. J. B. Rawles and J. Thornton Withers, ushers.

Brinkley—Philhower.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

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Sutherland for Speaker.

(By Associated Press.)

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, January 11.—The Republican caucus nominated former Congressman George Sutherland for speaker.

The Sale of All Sales.

Burk & Co.'s Great Midwinter Stock Relief, Unloading Sale

Begins to-day and with it an era of under-value selling, the like of which has seldom, if ever before been witnessed. A perfect hurricane of price slashing has swept this great establishment from end to end and on every floor. Unloading time is at hand. Unloading, the demand of capital invested, Unloading, the stern command of an unflinching and long maintained business principle, never to carry merchandise from one season to another, and that we have met the issue with every success assured, let the reckless sacrifices and marvelous reduction offerings now in force in every department convey and demonstrate.

BURK-TAILORED PEERLESS APPAREL

Unmercifully sacrificed for stock clearance. Every garment is included, no exceptions, no reservations, no auction plunder or characterless clothing. It is the same clothing you always buy here and prefer to any other.

Men's Suits and Overcoats.

\$6.75 For pick and choice of every \$10.00, \$12.50 Suit and Overcoat, including black chevots and thibets.

\$9.50 For pick and choice of every Suit and Overcoat that sold for \$15.00 and \$16.50.

\$12.50 For pick and choice of every Suit and Overcoat that sold for \$18.00 and \$20.00.

\$14.50 For pick and choice of every Suit and Overcoat that sold for \$22.50 and \$25.00.

Fearful Price Havoc in the Boys' Department

Determination to clear this department of every particle of winter weight apparel has resulted in offerings that stand absolutely without parallel or precedent. Knowing mothers will provide for present as well as for future needs for the boy. It will be long before you have the same opportunity.

Boys' Suits.

\$1.88 For pick and choice of every Suit that sold for \$3.00 and \$3.50.

\$2.45 For every Suit that sold for \$4.00 and \$4.50. Absolutely nothing reserved. Pick and choice \$2.45.

\$3.15 For pick and choice of every \$5.00, \$6.00, \$6.50 and \$7.00 Suit, matters not how staple, all are included; mind you, at only \$3.15.

Wonderful Unloading Bargains in Boys' Furnishings.

Boys' Heavy Fleece Underwear, Shirts and Drawers, standard 35c quality, slashed to... **17c**

Mother's Friend Shirt-Waists, attached and detached collars, 50c and 75c quality, slashed to... **29c**

Boys' Black Cat Stockings, warranted, 15c quality, slashed to... **9c**

Boys' Golf Caps; also Pull-Down Golf Caps for stormy weather, 25c and 35c grades, slashed to... **17c**

Wright's Fleece Lined Boys' Underwear, genuine 50c quality, slashed to... **35c**

Boys' Elastic Web Suspenders, 25c grades, slashed to... **11c**

Promoters of Sales, Not Tinted With Yellow Methods, Sensational Nonsense or Deceptions.

1003 E. Main St. Makers of the Clothes They Sell.

EXTRA SESSION QUITE CERTAIN

Indications That It Will be Called in the Spring or Summer.

TROUBLE FOR PRESIDENT

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—Everything points to an extra session of Congress and there are evidences that the prediction made in this correspondence last Saturday that it would be called for some time in the spring or summer will prove true.

The stand-patters have withstood the President so firmly that he had serious trouble in inducing a majority of Representatives to consent to an extra session for the purpose of overhauling the tariff. He has not hesitated so strongly upon a session for this purpose, for he thinks the members are fresh from the people and should be allowed to control the matter of revision or at least should not be over-persuaded to yield to his request for an extra session for this purpose.

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THE MORMONS ARE DEFENDED

Senator Reed Smoot's Side of the Case Now Being Presented.

MORMONS AND GENTILES

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.—Testimony intended to prove that the Mormon morale is of the highest type and to refute the word of witnesses who have declared for contrary to be true, was offered by counsel for Senator Reed Smoot to-day. W. J. McConnell, formerly a United States senator from Idaho, and twice Governor of his State, and Representative Burton L. French, a member of the present Congress, were the day's witnesses.

It was the opening session of the defense in the Smoot investigation. Senator French, a new member of the committee, attended for the first time. The committee room was crowded. There is a sentiment in the committee in favor of pressing the investigation to a conclusion and with that end in view it was announced that beginning to-morrow longer sessions of the committee will be held.

Whack at Gentiles.

Both witnesses to-day denied many statements directed against the Mormon Church and its alleged interference in political affairs. Former Governor McConnell said that the Gentile members of the Idaho Legislature have not as high morals as the Mormon members, and that if it were not for questions of geography and knowledge of legislative needs, the interests of the State would be better served by an entire Mormon Legislature.

Mr. McConnell repeated a number of resolutions which the Democratic party was boycotted by the Mormon Church, saying that one of the principal causes was that Senator Dubois called the Mormons criminals. An abstract showing the result of the vote in Mormon and non-Mormon counties during the last six

years, was presented by the witness. This abstract showed a general increase in the Republican vote in both the Mormon and anti-Mormon counties, indicating, said the witness, that the Republican increase has not been due to the influence of the Mormon Church.

Mr. McConnell said the Mormons are in the minority in each of the political parties in the Legislature, and that the Mormons in Idaho, "do not get everything they want." On this subject he read an opinion, which he accepted as his own views, declaring that there is no ecclesiastical support invoked by the church for the control of political affairs.

Polygamy Defended.

In defense of the Mormons, Mr. McConnell said he considered the man who took a plural wife and cared for her and her children far better than one who sustained illicit relations with a woman and abandoned her and her children to the scorn of the world.

Witness admitted he had appointed William Hodge, a polygamist, as regent of the State. "On this subject," he said, "I have no opinion, which he accepted as his own views, declaring that there is no ecclesiastical support invoked by the church for the control of political affairs.

Mr. French said that in canvasses of his State, he had not taken account of the Mormon Church as a church, but, of course, had talked politics to Mormons as individuals.

Mr. French was asked what would be the effort of his political fortunes if he should be the instrument in the prosecution of polygamists.

It is not significant that the Mormons would resent it," said Mr. French. He added that he believed that even the younger Mormon would feel that the understanding of 1890 had been violated.

"Then it is rather the measure in politics to keep clear of Mormon prosecutions," observed the chairman.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. Noblin Will Run.

State Senator W. P. Barksdale, of Halifax, is at Murphy's